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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives : A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens in exceptional cases in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction. With an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt, created as the price of our union; the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans : and in the changes to the Constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever did, after so protracted and devastating a war.

PROTECTION OF FORRIGNERS IN TRANCE.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of North for the appexation of the Republic of San Do-Germans domiciled in French territory. In mingo to the United States failed to receive the structions were issued to grant the protection. requisite two thirds vote of the Senate. I was This has been followed by an extension of thoroughly convinced then that the best inter-American protection to citizens of Saxony, ests of this country, commercially and materi-Hesse, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Colombia, Por- ally, demanded its ratification. Time has only tugal, Uraguay, the Dominican Republic, confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay, and Venezuela, in that the moment that it is known that the Uni-Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requir- ted States have entirely abandoned the project ing constant and severe labor, as well as the of accepting as a part of its territory the I-land exercise of patience, prudence, and good judg- of S. n Domingo, a free port will be negotiated ment. It has been performed to the entire sat- for, by European nations, in the Bay of Samana. isfaction of this Government, and, as I am offi- A I rge commercial city will spring up, to cially informed, equally so to the satisfaction which we will be tributary without receiving of the government of North Germany.

RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

As soon as I learned that a Republic had sought this annexation. It is a weak Power, been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people num ering probably less than one hundred and of France had acquiesced in the change, the twenty thousand souls, and yet possessing one Minister of the United States was directed by of the richest territories under the sun, capable telegraph to recognize it, and to tender my of supporting a population of ten millions of congratulations and those of the people of the people in luxury. The people of San Domingo United States. There establishment, in France, are not capable of maintaining themselves in of a system of government disconnected with their present condition, and must look for out the dynastic traditions of Europe appeared to side support. They yearn for the protection be a proper subject for the felicitations of and ivilization. Shall we refuse them?

Shall we refuse them?

Shall we refuse them?

Shall we refuse them?

Shall we refuse them? in attaching the hearts of the French to our | The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable simpler forms of representative government, it because of its geographical position. It comwill be a subject of still further satisfaction to man is the entrance to the Caribbean Sea and our people. While we make no effort to im the isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses pose our institutions upon the inhabitants of the richest soil, best and most capacious har other countries, and while we adhere to our bors, most solubrious climate, and the most traditional neutrality in civil contests else- valuable products of the forest, mine, and soil, where, we can not be indifferent to the spread of of any of the West India islands. Its posses-American political ideas in a great and highly sion by us will in a few years build up a coastcivilized country like France.

We were asked by the new government to which we consume so largely and do not prouse our good offices, jointly with those of Eu- duce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. Great Britain growing out of the course adopted ropean Powers, in the interests of peace. An- In case of foreign war, it will give us command swer was made that the established policy and of all the islands refered to, and thus prevent Cabinet of London, so far as its views have the true interests of the United States forbade | an enemy from ever again possessing himself them to interfere in European questions jointly of rendezvous upon our very coast. At present to concede that her Majesty's Government was oth European Powers. I ascertained infor- our coast trade between the States bordering on guilty of any negligence, or did, or permitted mally and unofficially that the Government of the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf any act, during the war, by which the United North Germany was not then disposed to listen of Mexico is cut in two by the Bahamas and States has just cause of complaint. Our firm to such representations from any Powers; and the Antilles. Twice we must, as it were, pass and unalterable convictions are directly to the though earnestly wishing to see the blessings through foreign country to get by sea from reverse. I, therefore, recommend to Congress of peace restored to the belligerents, with all Georgia to the west coast of Fiorida. of whom the United States are on terms of San Domingo, with a stable Government, to take proof of the amounts and the ownership friendship, I declined on the part of this Gov- under which her immense resources can be de- of these several claims on notice to the repreernment to take a step which could only result | veloped, will give remunerative wages to tens | sentative of her Majesty at Washington, and in injury to our true interests without advanc- of thousands of laborers, not now upon the that authority be given for the settlement of ing the object for which our intervention was island. This labor will take advantage of every claims by the United States, so that the Gov. invoked. Should the time come when the ac- available means of transportation to abandon ernment shall have the ownership of the private tion of the United States can hasten the return the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of claims, as well as the responsible control of all of peace, by a single hour, that action will be freedom and its sequence-each inhabitant retthe demands against Great Britain. heartily taken. I deemed it prudent, in view ceiving the reward of his own labor. Porto after official notice of a state of war had been laborers. within their territory to observe their laws and can be furnished with food, tools, and machinery the laws of nations. This proclamation was will make it neccessary that contiguous islands followed by others, as circumstances seemed to should have the same advantage in order to call for them. The people, thus acquainted in compete in the production of sugar, coffee, advance of their duties and obligations, have tobacco, tropical truits, &c. This will open to assisted in preventing violations of the neu- us a still wider market for our products. The trality of the United States.

THE CUBAN WAR.

It is understood that the condition of the in- our exports. With such a picture, it is easy surrection in Cuba has materially changed to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately since the close of the last session of Congress. to be exting rished. With a balance of trade In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary foreigners, and money spent by our citizens arrests, of close confinement, and of military trial and execration of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary is not so easy to see how this result is to be their violation of the technical rights of Great embargo of their properties, and sequestration otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of of their revenues by executive warrant. Such | S n Domingo is an adherence to the "Monroe proceedings, so far as they affected the persons Do trine;" it is a measure of national protect of property of citizens of the United States, tion; it is asserting our just claim to a control were in violation of the provisions of the treaty | ling influence over the great commercial traffic of 1795, between the United States and Spain. soon to flow from west to east, by way of the Representations of injuries resulting to several Isthmus of Darien; it is to build up our mer persons claiming to be citizens of the United | chant marine; it is to furnish new markets for States by reason of such violations were made the products of our farms, shops, and manufacto the Spanish Government. From April 1869, tories; it is to make slavery insupportable in to June last, the Spanish Minister at Washing- Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately ton had been clothed with a limited power to so in Brazil: it is to settle the unhappy condiaid in redressing such wrongs. That power tion of Cuba, and end an exterminating conflict; was found to be withdrawn, "in view," as it it is to provide honest means for paying our was said, "of the favorable situation in which | honest debts without overtaxing the people; the Island of Cuba" then "was;" which, how- it is to furnish our citizens with necessaries of ever, did not lead to a revocation or suspension every day life at cheaper rates than ever before; of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions and it is, in fine, a rapid stride toward that exercised by the executive power in Cuba, and greatness which the intelligence, industry, and we were obliged to make our complaints at enterprise of the citizens of the United States

THE SPANISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION. In the negotiations thus opened and still pending there, the United States only claimed that, acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is for the future, the rights secured to their citi- that, by joint resolution of the two Houses of penalty if true answers are not given ; and it zens by treaty should be respected by Cuba, Congress, the Executive be authorized to ap- such a vessel is found "preparing to fish." be established in the United States with full the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisi- bays, creeks, or harbors, without a licence, or jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such tion of that island, and that an appropriation an impartial tributal each claimant would be be made to defray the expense of such commis required to prove his case. On the other hand sion. The question may then be determined Spain would be at liberty to traverse every ma- either by the action of the Senate upon the treaty terial fact, and thus complete equity would be or the junt action of the two Houses of Con done. A case which at one time threatened gress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the seriously to affect the relations between the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced United States and Spain has already been dis- am I of the advantages to flow from the acquiposed of in this way. The claim of the owners sition of San Demingo, and of the great disad-of the Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall for the illegal vantages. I might almost say calamities, to seizure and detention of that vessel was referred flow from non acquisition, that I believe the to arbitration, by mutual consent, and has subject has only to be investigated to be apresulted in an award to the United States, for proved. the owners, of the sum of \$19,702.50 in gold. It is to be regretted that our representations Another and long-pending claim of like nature, in regard to the injurious effects, especially that of the whale-ship Canada, has been dis- upon the revenue of the United States, of the posed of by friendly arbitrament during the policy of the Mexican Government in exemptpresent year. It was referred, by the joint con- ing from impost duties a large tract of its tersent of Brazil and the United States, to the ritory of our borders, have not only been fruit decision of Sir Edward Thornton, her Britan- less, but that it is even proposed in that counnic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who try to extend the limits within which the privikindly undertook the laborious task of examin- lege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed ing the voluminous mass of correspondence and The expediency of taking into your serious contestimony submitted by the two governments; sideration proper measures tor countervailing and awarded to the United States the sum of the policy referred to will, it is presumed, en-\$100,740.09 in gold, which has since been gage your earnest attention. paid by the Imperial Government.

These recent examples show that the mode which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be ac-ceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations, unfortunately and unexpectedly, be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress and invite its action on the subject.

WNATIONALE NEW NATIONAL ERA BUILDING, 418 1LTH STREET

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The long-deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American Repub. as communicated in my messages of March 16, vessel of the United States which shall contra- case of the accident of a fire. Its destruction the Postmaster General and Attorney General, lics has been inaugurated in Washington, under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant has not been deemed advisable to distribute any and confiscated, with her cargo." to the recommendation contained in the resolu- of the money which has been received from tion of the House of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1866, the Executive Depart acted on the subject. ment of the Government offered its friendly

SOUTH AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

offices for the promotion of peace and harmony

between Spain and the allied republics. Hesi-

tations and obstacles occurred to the accept-

ance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a con-

ference was arranged, and was opened in this

city on the 29th of October last, at which I an-

Chili, and Ecuador. In consequence of the ab

sence of a representative from Bolivia, the con-

The allied and other Republics of Spanish

origin on this continent may see in this fact a

new proof of our sincere interest in their wel-

fare; of our desire to see them blessed with

good governments, capable of maintaining or-

der, and of preserving their respective terri-

torial integrity; and of our sincere wish to ex-

with them. The time is not probably far dis-

tant when, in the natural course of events, the

European political connection with this conti-

nent will cease. Our policy should be shaped,

in view of this probability, so as to ally the

the United States all the pre-eminence and all

the a dvantage which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams,

SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

Difring the last session of Congress a treaty

corresponding benefits, and then will be seen

the fully of our rejecting so great a prize. The

Government of San Domingo has voluntarily

will go far toward restoring to us our lost mer-

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

It is the obvious interest, especially of neigh

boring nations, to provide against impunity to

those who may have committed high crimes

within their borders, and who may have sought

refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition

treaties have been concluded with several of

the Central American Republics, and others

VENEZUBLAN CLAIMS.

are in progress.

to join in the Congress of Panama.

THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE.

The massacres of French and Russian residents at Tien-tsin, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to have been premeditated, and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to thorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru. seems to have been disposed to fulfill its treaty sible. ference was adjourned until a plenipotentiary obligations so far as it was able to do se. Unfrom that republic could be secured, or other measures could be adopted toward compassing German States and France reached China soon coming season to repeat their unneighborly would neutralize the Chinese influence and tend our own commercial and social relations temporarily suspended by act of the command- United States. ers,) and to act together for the future protection, in China, of the lives and properties of Americans and Europeans. commercial interests of the Spanish American

States more closely to our own, and thus give TREATIES WITH GREAT BEITAIN RATIFIED. fication of the treaty with Great Britain, for St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed abolishing the mixed courts for the suppres- outlet to the ocean for eight States, with an sion of the slave trade, have been exchanged, aggregate population of about 17,600,000 in-It is believed that the slave trade is now con- habitants, and with an aggregate tonnage of national currency for the whole of the year and superintendencies not so disposed of were slaves are taken to Arabian markets.

ention between Great Britain and the United and the major part of it is done in British bot-States have also been exchanged during the toms recess; and thus a long standing dispute be If the American seamen be excluded from prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keep heretofore established missionaries among the the Bureau of Education; and in the interest tween the two Governments has been settled, this natural avenue to the ocean, the monopoly in accordance with the principles always con- of the direct commerce of the Lake ports with tended for by the United States.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

engineers discovered that the commonly re- During the administration of John Quincy gold at no distant day. been fixed and marked from the summit of the practice, more advantageous to arrange these to a reduction of interest account, may be re-Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It regulations by mutual agreement. The United wise commerce of immense magnitude, which

THE ALABAMA CASE.

chart marine. It will give us those articles I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against by that Government during the rebellion. The been expressed, does not appear to be willing to authorize the appointment of a commission

It cannot be necessary to ald that whenever of the number of persons of German and French | Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as her Majesty's Government shall entertain a birth living in the United States, to issue, soon a measure of self-preservation, to retain their desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES QUESTION.

The course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by convention of 1818 between Great Britain and production of our own supply of these articles the United States it was agreed that the inhabi will cut of more than one hundred millions of tants of the United States should have forever our annual imports, besides largely increasing in common with British cubjects the right taking fish in certain waters therein defined. In the waters not included in the limits named against us (including interest on bonds held by in the convention (within three miles of parts of the British coast) it has been the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen traveling in foreign lands) equal to the entire ield of the precious metals in this country, it of the United States a reasonable warning of Britain. The Imperial Government is understood to have delegated the whole, or a share of its jurisdiction or control of these in-shore fishing grounds, to the colonial authorities, known as the Dominion of Canada, and this semi-independent, but irresponsible, agent has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized without notice or warning, in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into the colonial ports, their voyages broken up, and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear barshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States, with a view to political effect upon this Government. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still broader and more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They authorize officers or persons to bring vessels, entitle this country to assume among nations. hovering within three marine miles of any or In view of the importance of this question, the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada, into port, to search the cargo, to examine the I earnestly urge upon Congress early action, master, on oath, touching the cargo and voyexpressive of its views as to its best means of age, and to inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary vessel, with her tackle, &c., &c., shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States.

It has been claimed by her Majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in North America, except for the purposes of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing wood, and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British custom houses, or to trade there except in the purchase of wood and water; and that they must depart within twenty-four hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seizere of a fishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded on an alleged construction of the convention of 1818, it can not be acquiesced in by the United States, It can ship-building at home. is hoped that it will not be insisted on by her

Majesty's Government. During the conferences which preceded the negotiations of the convention of 1818 the The condition of the archives at the Depart-British commissioners proposed to expressly ment of State calls for the early action of Conexclude the fishermen of the United States gress. The building now rented by that Defrom "the privilege of carrying on trade with partment is a frail structure, at an inconvenany of his Britannic Majesty's subjects residient distance from the Executive Mansion, and ing within the limits assigned for their use," from the other Departments; is ill adapted to and also that it should not be "lawful for the the purpose for which it is used; has not capavessels of the United States engaged in said city to accommodate the archives, and is not firefishery to have on board any goods, wares, or proof. Its remote situation, its slender con-

the commission on claims against Venezuela. to and from the said fishing grounds. And any safety for either the building or its contents in I recommend authorization by Congress, to 1869; March 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870. It wene this regulation may be seized, condemned, would involve the loss of the rolls containing to issue all commissions to officials appointed

founded on provincial or colonial statutes and the Department of State. not upon the Convention, this Government can not but regard them as unfriendly and in conestablish such a supposition, but shows a com- travention of the spirit, if not of the letter, of plicity between the local authorities and the the treaty, for the faithful execution of which nob. The Government at Pekin, however, the Imperial Government is alone respon-

Anticipating that an attempt may possibly fortunately, the news of the war between the be made by the Canadian authorities in the after the massacre. It would appear that the acts toward our fishermen, I recommend you opular mind became possessed with the idea to confer upon the Executive the power to susthat this contest extending to Chinese waters | pend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares, and power, and that the time was coming when the merchandise in bond across the territory of superstitious masses might expel all foreigners the United States to Canada; and further, and restore Mandarin influence. Anticipating should such an extreme measure become necestrouble from this cause, I invited France and sary, to suspend the operation of any laws North Germany to make an authorized suspen- whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Cansion of hostilities in the East, (where they were ada are permitted to enter the waters of the

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE. A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of Since the adjournment of Congress the rati- the United States from the navigation of the

ceived boundary line between the United States | Adams, Mr. Clay unanswerably demonstrated and the British possessions, at that place, is the natural right of the citizens of the United about forty seven hundred feet south of the true | States to the navigation of this river, claiming position of the 49th parallel, and that the line, that the act of the Congress of Vienna, in openthen run on what is now supposed to be the ling the Rhine and other rivers to all nations. rue position of that parallel, would leave the showed the judgment of European jurists and mission on the part of the United States, and liberal spirit of comity, and should not impose edness, to fulfill all our obligations. recommend that an appropriation be made for needless burdens upon the commerce which has that purpose. The land boundary has already the right of transit. It has been found, in should now be, in like manner, marked from the States are ready to make any reasonable arwhich may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim made by Mr. Clay was just when

the population of the States bordering on the

derives greater force and equity from the increased population, wealth, production, and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier. means to defray all the expenses of Govern-Since Mr. Clay advanced his argument in behas been extended to several other great rivers. cates to my knowledge, but seems to be ac-By the treaty concluded at Mayence, in 1831. the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the part. convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro, day, but must be the work of national legislathroughout its whole extent, was made free for tion and of time. As soon as the revenue can Uruguay to the merchant vessels of all nations. sities of the country compel us to collect re-Danube. In 1853 Bolivia, by treaty, declared the citizen, but that or a tariff for revenue is that it regarded the rivers Amazon and La necessary. Such a tariff, so far as it acts as an received from both belligerents, a proclamation San Domingo will become a large consumer their consideration with an earnest desire for a by nature, for the commerce of all nations. In trast to the pauper labor of the consideration with the honor and dir. defining the duties of the United States as a of the products of Northern farms and manuone loss being received from both being received from bo and in December, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil, by imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to the frontier of Brazil to the merchant hips of all nations. The greatest living Brith authority on this subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claim, says: · It seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may ground her refusal upon strict law, but it is equally difficult to deny, first, that in so doing she exercises barshly an extreme and hard law; secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. On the ground that she possessed a small domain, in which the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on the right to navigate the entire volume of its waters. On the ground that she possesses both banks of the St. Law- Department building, suited to the present and ple provision shall have been made for these rence, where it disembognes itself into the sea, she denies to the United States the right of navigation, though about one-half of the waters of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, and

> cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the West to the Atlantic scaboard. To the citizens of those States it secures a the last year, i.e., from December 1, 1869, the greater return for their labor; to the inhabitants of the seaboard it affords cheaper food;

which I called your special attention at the last | These estimates are made closely, for the mere | improvement was inaugurated more than forty session, and suggested that we will in the maintenance of the naval establishment as it years since in the grants to Indiana and Illifuture have to look more to the countries south now is, without much in the nature of perma. nois, to aid those States in opening canals to of us, and to China and Japan, for its revival. nent improvement. The appropriations made connect the waters of the Wabash with those and that, as to the past, a joint tribunal should point a commission to negotiate a treaty with within three marine miles of any such coasts. Our representatives to all these Governments for the last and current years were evidently inhave exerted their influence to encourage trade | tended by Congress, and are sufficient only, to | with those of Lake Michigan. after the expiration of the period named in the between the United States and the countries to keep the navy on its present footing by the rewhich they are accredited. But the fact exists pairing and refitting of our old ship that the carrying is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms, and while this state of affairs surely destroy the navy, and it is in itself far exists we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States and China and Japan is about navy-yards becomes more imperative and more all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels. I would recommend a liberal policy toward that line of Amarican steamers. one that will insure its success and even increased usefulness.

The cost of building iron vessels, the only ones that can compete with foreign ships in the great saving upon the present cost. carrying trade, is so much greater in the United States than in foreign countries that, without some assistance from the Government, they cannot be successfully built here. There will be several propositions laid before Congress, in the course of the present session, looking to a remedy for this evil. Even if it should be at some cost to the national Treasury, I hope such encouragement will be given as will secure American shipping on the high seas and Ameri-

NECESSITY FOR A NEW BUILDING FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The sense of Congress is desired, as early as merchandise whatever, except such as may be struction, and the absence of a supply of water be attained.

may be convenient, upon the proceedings of necessary for the prosecution of their voyages in the neighborhood, leave but little hope of abandoned by the British plenipotentiaries, and records and papers left with that Department of Justice, authorizes each to issue its own Article I, as it stands in the Convention, was when it was the principal depository of the commissions. governmental archives. I recommend an appro-If, however, it be said that this claim is priation for the construction of a building for

TRANSFER OF BUREAUS RECOMMENDED.

to the Territories with which the Department bureaus of the Navy Department.

ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

ment for the next fiscal year are \$18,211,346.01 The elevation and purification of the civil serless than for the current one, but exceed the vice of the Government will be hailed with apappropriations for the present year for the same proval by the whole people of the United items \$8,972,127.56. In this estimate, however, States. s included \$22,338,278 37 for public works heretofore begun under Congressional provision, and of which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriations for the same works for the present fiscal year was

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

fined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence the 661,367 tors upon the waters which discharge 1869, was about 134, and for eleven months of given to officers of the army. The act of Coninto it. The foreign commerce of our ports on 1870 the same relative value has been about gress reducing the army renders officers ineli- of great interest to the success of our republi-The ratifications of the magnetization conthese waters is open to British competition, 115. The approach to a specie basis is very gible for civil positions, landian agencies being can institutions, happiness, and grandeur as a gratifying, but the fact can not be denied that civil offices I determined to give all the agenthe instability of the value of our currency is cies to such religious denominations as had been established in the Interior Departmentup prices to the detriment of trade. The evils Indians, and perhaps to some other denomina- of the other a separate department, that of Agof a depreciated and fluctuating currency are tions who would undertake the work on the riculture. I believe great general good is to the Atlantic would be in foreign hands, their so great, that now, when the premium on gold same terms, i.e., as a missionary work. The flow from the operations of both these bureaus vessels on transatlantic voyages having an achas failen so much, it would seem that the societies selected are allowed to name their own if properly fostered. I can not commend to cess to our Lake ports, which would be denied time has arrived when, by wise and prudent agents, subject to the approval of the Execu your careful consideration too highly the re-In April last, while engaged in locating a to American vessels on similar voyages. To legislation, Congress should look to a policy tive, and are expected to watch over them and ports of the Commissioners of Education and military reservation near Pembina, a corps of state such a proposition is to refute its justice. which would place our currency at par with aid them as missionaries, to Christianize and of Agriculture, nor arge too strongly such lib-

reduced more than \$80,000,000 per annum. appointed in any other manner. I entertain By steadiness in our present course, there is the confident hope that the policy now pursued no reason why, in a few short years, the na- will, in a few years, bring all the Indians upon fort of the Hadson Bay Company, at Pembina, statesmen, that the inhabitants of a country, tional tax gatherer may not disappear from the reservations, where they will live in houses, within the territory of the United States. This through which a navigable river passes, have a door of the citizen almost entirely. With the have school-houses and churches, and will be information being communicated to the Bruish | natural right to enjoy the navigation of that revenue stamp dispensed by postmasters in pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avoca-Government, I was requested to consent, and river to and into the sea, even though passing every community, a tax upon liquors of all tions, and where they may be visited by the the two Covernments, and I submit here navigation as may be reasonably necessary; venue enough may be raised, after a few years with estimates of the expense of such a com- but those regulations should be framed in a of peace and consequent reduction of indebt-

A further reduction of expenses, in addition

lied on to make this practicable. Revenue re-Lake of the Wood to the summit of the Rocky rangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence If it implies a collection of all the revenue for the support of Government, for the payment of principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, &c., by directly taxing the people, shores of the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe the people are with me.

If it means failure to provide the necessary ment, and thereby repudiation of the public half of our right the principle for which he con- debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed tended has been frequently, and by various to such kind of revenue reform. Revenue renations, recognized by law or by treaty, and form has not been defined by any of its advocepted as something which is to supply every man's want without any costs or effort on his

the subjects of both Crowns. In 1853 the Ar- be dispensed with, all duty should be removed gentine Confederation, by treaty, threw open from coffee, tea, and other articles of univerthe free navigation of the Panama and the sal use not produced by ourselves. The neces-In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty venue from our imports. An army of asseswhich provided for the free navigation of the sors and collectors is not a pleasant sight to Plata, in accordance with fixed principles of encouragement to home production, affords

Under the act of Congress of the 15th day of July, 1870, the army has gradually been reduced, so that, on the 1st day of Janury, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by

The War Department building is an old structure, not fire-proof, and entirely inadequate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thousands of dollars are now paid annually for rent of private buildings to accommodate the various bureaus of the Department. I recommend an appropriation for a new War growing wants of the nation.

the whole of Lake Michigan, through which very satisfactory reduction in the expenses pre-emption laws. the river flows, are the property of the United of the army for the last fiscal year. For details you are referred to his accompanying lands granted to the States in which they are

date of the last report, are less than \$19,000,-000, or about \$1,000,000 less than they were to the nation an increase in the annual surplus the previous year. The expenses since the to States and corporations, twenty seven milof wealth. It is hoped that the Government commencement of this fiscal year, i. e., since lion eight hundred and thirty-six thousand two of Great Britain will see the justice of aban- July, shows for five months a decrease of over hundred and fifty-seven and sixty-three hundoning the narrow and inconsistent claim to \$2,490,000 from those of the corresponding dreths acres for railways, canals, and wagon which the Canadian provinces have urged her months of last year. The estimates for the roads. It is estimated that an additional quancurrent year were \$28,205,671, 37. Those for tity of 174,735,523 acres is still due under next year are \$20,683,317, with \$955,100 addi. grants for like uses. The policy of thus aid-Our depressed commerce is a subject to tional for necessary permanent improvements.

This policy, must, of course, gradually but from economical, as each year that it is pursued the necessity for mere repairs in ships and costly; and our current expenses are annuall; increased for the mere repair of ships, many of which must soon become unsafe and useless. I hope, during the present session of Congress, to be able to submit to it a plan by which naval vessels can be built and repairs made with

It can hardly be wise statesmanship in a Government which represents a country with over 5,000 miles of coast line, on both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing 40,000,000 of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to rest with such inadequate means of enforcing any foreign policy, either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the eastern continent, our navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, or for the enforcement of any foreign

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General shows a most satisfactory working of that Department. With the adoption of the recommendations contained therein, particu larly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege, and the adoption of the "correspondence cards," a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for; and at no distant \$2.50 a year in advance 5 Copies for \$10.

POWER TO ISSUE COMMISSIONS. the original acts and resolutions of Congress, through their respective Departments. At This proposition, which is identical with the of the historic records of the Revolution and of present these commissions, where appointments that Government until Congress shall have construction now put upon the language of the confederation, of the whole series of diplomatic are Presidential, are issued by the State De-Convention, was emphatically rejected by the and consular archives since the adoption of the partment. The law in all the Departments of American Commissioners, and thereupon was Constitution, and of the many other valuable Government, except those of the Post Office and

Always favoring practical reforms, I respect-

fully call your attention to one abuse of long standing, which I would like to see remedied I recommend to your consideration the pro- by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil priety of transfering to the Department of the service of the country. I would have it go Interior, to which they seem more appropriate | beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office ly to belong, all powers and duties in relation of clerks and employees who do not require "the advice and consent of the Senate" to no distant day, be furnished with an authentic of State is now charged by law or usage; and make their appointments complete. I would from the Interior Department to the War De- have it govern, not the tenure, but the manner, partment the Pension Bureau, so far as it of making all appointments. There is no duty regulates the payment of soldiers' pensions, which so much embarrasses the Executive and would further recommend that the payment heads of Departments as that of appointments; great war waged to maintain its integrity and of naval pensions be transferred to one of the nor is there any such arduous and thankless to secure and perpetuate our free institutions. labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system dies not secure the best men, The estimates for the expenses of the Govern- and often not even fit men for public place.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

the denomination of Friends, and has been found | ble benefit to the service. The average value of gold, as compared with to work most advantageously. All agencies civilize the Indian, and to train him in the arts | eral legislation as to secure their efficacy. of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of these agents, and requires of The tax collected from the prople has been them as strict an accountability as if they were

> THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. 3,698,910.05 were taken under the homestead college, or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfac tion of grants to railroads, or for other public uses. The entries under the homestead law, during the last year, covered 961,545 acres more than those during the preceeding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the fall extent of the means applicable to the pur-

pose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand. The claim of the settler, under the homestead or the preemption laws, is not, however, limited to lands subject to sale at private entry. Any unappropriated surveyed public land may, to a limited amount, be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to the residence and cultivation. The actual settler's preference right of purchase is even broader, and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. His right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by special statutes. They were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized intrusion upon the national domain. The opinion that he public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them is now justly considered of more importance to our well-being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer, who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, and thus aids in laying the foundations of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country and is entitled to its special favor and A NEW BUILDING ASKED FOR THE WAR DEPART- protection. These laws secure that object, and largely promote the general welfare. They

should, therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time-honored and beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new States should be continued. When amobjects, I submit, as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed The report of the Secretary of War shows a of under the provisions of the homestead and

In addition to the swamp and overflowed situated, the lands taken under the agricultural college acts, and for internal improvement pur-The expenses of the navy for the whole of poses, under the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplemental thereto, there had been conveyed, up to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent or other equivalent evidence of title, ing the States in building works of internal

the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of this tribute of Hon. T. H. Benton to his mothpublic land within certain limits of the Illinois er's influence: "My mother asked me never to Central Railway. Fourteen States and sundry use tobacco: I have never touched it from that corporations have received similar subsidies in time to the present day. She asked me not to connection with railways completed or in pro- gamble, and I have never gambled; I cannot sess of construction. As the reserved sections tell who is losing in the games that are being are rated at the double minimum, the sale of played. She admonished me, too, against hard them at the enhanced price has thus, in many drinking; and whatever capacity for endurance instances, indomnified the Treasury for the I have at present, and whatever usefulness I granted lands. The construction of some of have attained through life, I attribute to having these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a complied with her pious and correct wishes. vigorous impulse to the development of our re- When I was seven years old she asked me not sources, and the settlement of the more distant to drink, and then I made a resolution of total portions of the country. It may, however, be abstinence; and that I have adhered to it well insisted that much of our legislation in through all time I owe to my mother." this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations. nor grant lands in any instance, unless the proected work is of acknowledged national importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description; but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the rights of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured and tus the apparently single stroke of the pulse is pro ected by appropriate legislation PATENTS.

During the year ending September 30, 1870. there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents, 3,374 caveats, and were issued; 110 extended, and 1,089 allowed, which success or failure has upon him.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING BATES. One insertion, per square......

BATES FOR YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS

The space of ten lines Brevier type constitutes an adverising square in this paper.

Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full

All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a colinn are computed by the square.

Advertisements inserted for a less time than three months
are charged transient rates.

but not issued, by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were \$136,304.29 in excess of its expenditure.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

The work of the Census Buresu has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the dispatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus, at record of our condition and resources. It will. I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the decade which has just closed it was so severely tried by the

During the last fiscal year the sum paid to pensioners, including the cost of disbursement. was \$27,789,811.11; 1.758 bounty land warrants were issued. At its close 198,686 names were on the pension rolls.

The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to the severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of new claims, and to the Reform in the management of Indian affairs discovery of fictitious claims which have been has received the special attention of the Admin- heretofore allowed. The appropriation for the istration from its inauguration to the present employment of special agents for the investiday. The experiment of making it a missionary gation of frauds has been judiciously used, and work was tried with a few agencies, given to the results obtained have been of unquestiona-

> EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE. The subject of education and agriculture are

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of

the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit : reductions of taxation and tariff, to be so ardid consent, that the British occupation of the through the territories of another Power. This sorts and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise law abiding white man with the same impunity ranged as to afford the greatest relief to the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, sovereign possessing the territory through only upon those articles which we could distant the first of the present. I deem it important, sovereign possessing the territory through only upon those articles which we could distant that he now visits the civilized white settlements. Leall your special attention to the retinue for the present. I deem it important, sovereign possessing the territory through however, that this part of the boundary line which the river debouches into the sea, to make persent which the river debouches into the sea, to make persent its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligabut without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of Indians and in the whole civil service of the During the last fiscal year 8,095,413 acres of country; and, finally, in securing a pure, unpublic land were disposed of. Of this quantity trammeled ballot where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election law, and 2,159,515.81 acres sold for eash. The without fear of molestation or proscription on remainder was located with military warrants, account of his political faith, nativity, or color U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 5, 1870.

Murdered Ministers.

Just before leaving for Philadelphia word came to this office that one of our ministers in Alabama had been murdered. We have not yet learned anything of the facts in the case from the papers, but from other sources we have ascertained that the man murdered was Rev. A. Tramel, who was received into the Alabama Conference at its last session in Edwardsville, and appointed by Bishop Scott to Fredonia Circuit, East Alabama district. We understand that he was assassinated in his own house, and that his body was pierced with forty balls. His son was also murdered. The only fault with which they are charged was

supporting a school for colored people. If we can get the facts from parties whom we know to be reliable, we shall give them. Such has been our care in similar cases heretofore that no statement made in our columns has been specifically denied. General denials and speers have been hurled at us, but not a contradiction of facts as we have stated them. If this missionary of Jesus had been murdered in India or China, or by the American Indians, the indignation of the whole civilized world would have demanded retribution, and universal sympathy would have been awakened in behalf of the friends, the school, and the church of the fallen. Here, however, right

under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes, no attention is paid to the event. Members of other Christian (?) churches smile and congratulate themselves that another "Yankee nigger" is out of the way. We confess that we are ashamed of our church, with all its boasted power, so long as it stands by and sees one after another of its missionaries smitten by the hand of villainy, without uttering a word of complaint to the Government. We are ashamed of ourselves, that we have said so little and spoken in terms so mild in relation to this matter. We have not hidden the truth. but have been so exceedingly careful to not over-state facts or unnecessarily annoy the well-disposed portion of the people, that we may have failed to do our whole duty in defence of the lives of our brethren. The church must assert its rights in behalf of our colored

people, or these murders will continue. When the noble and talented Randolph was assassinated two years ago, the whole church should have been stirred and acted unitedly for the protection of its preachers and people. Not long after one of our laborers in Texas (a brother Brooks, if we do not mistake the name) fell by the hands of assassins. In January last Peter Smith, an exhorter, in this State, received a martyr's crown, and now brother Tramel has gone up to carry his story of wrong to the throne of God. How long shall these things continue before the Methodist Episcopal Church is aroused. Annual Conferences should speak out. The Government should be made to feel these unrebuked wrongs against us. Add the scores of our people who have fallen martyrs to their love of old Methodism and their country, the hundreds who have been wounded and beaten, and the churches and the school-houses that have been burned, and we can present a chapter of cruelty unparalleled in modern times. Still God is with us, and in spite of this the church prospers in every State .- At-

lanta Methodist Advocate. It was followed, with some modifications, in A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—How touching is

> THE BEATS OF THE PULSE.-Dr. Omanza de scribes a method of registering photographically the beats of the pulse. The apparatus essentially consists of a small funnel, having a long. narrow stem and a caoutchour base. This instrument is filled with mercury to a certain dis-

> tance up the stem, and its base is applied to the heart or an artery; the oscillations of the mercurial column are then photographed by wellknown processes. It is said with this apparashown to consist of three or even four in succession.

THREE things principally determine the quality of a man-the leading object which he 160 applications for the extension of patents; proposes to himself in life, the manner in which day a further reduction of the rate of postage | 13,622 patents, including reissues and designs, | ne sets about accomplishing it, and the effect